Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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JAPANESE FORCES SINK 6 ENEMY SUBMARINES IN WATERS NEAR JAPAN

Feat in September Announced by Imperial Headquarters

HEAVY BLOW TO FOE

Nippon Ground Batteries Feared by Hostile Planes Because of Accurate Fire

Striking a heavy blow at the enemy guerilla submarine warfare, Imperial Navy warships and Navy and Army Air Units sank six enemy submarines in September in the neighboring seas of Japan and in other waters of operation, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

"Imperial Japanese Navy warships and Army and Navy Air Units sank six enemy submarines during September in the neighboring seas of Japan and other sea areas of operations."

Ground Batteries Effective

By ICHIZO HISATSUNE and MAGOHEI TANAKA
Of the Navy Press Corps

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NEW GUINEA.—With the air fighting over New Guinea raging still more furiously in pace with the intensification of the action in the Solomon and Salamaua fronts, the effectiveness of Japanese anti-aircraft batteries has become a matter of fear to the enemy. As has been revealed in an Imperial Headquarters announcement, 19 enemy B-25's and others out of a total of 40 raiding Wewak were shot down by Japanese fighters and ground batteries operating in close coordination.

On that day the enemy came over the clouds east of Wewak and moved over Wewak at an altitude of X thousand meters at X X minutes after X o'clock. The planes made for the transports which happened to be in the harbor immediately upon discovering them. Before this the ground batteries and the anti-aircraft batteries on the vessels were already ready and they began to shoot at once at the planes. Tracer shells stuck at the enemy formation like darts. In the breaking enemy formation, the No. 2 plane first spurted thick black smoke.

The tracer lines of the shells, which flashed even in the broad daylight, closed in on several other planes. At the same time the enemy began to drop its bombs and thundering explosions occurred and columns of water shot up around the ships at anchor. Action was at a climax as explosions blasted the air and water. The following enemy formations, fearing the Japanese ground batteries dropped their bombs blindly from the high altitude of X thousand meters and attempted to flee.

The Japanese anti-aircraft fire followed the enemy knocking some of them straight into the water and forcing some others to flee into the clouds trailing black smoke. Other enemy planes staggered in the air as blazing infernos, crashed into the jungles and disintegrated in thunderous explosions. In this manner half of the raiding enemy planes were shot down in the coordinated Japanese fighter-ground-battery operations.

The damage suffered by the Japanese was the loss of one transport, in spite of the fact that X X vessels were at anchor at that time.

AXIS OFFENSIVE DISCUSSED

A round-table conference to discuss new Axis offensive operations was held at 11 a.m. on Monday at the Imperial Hotel under the auspices of the Japan-Germany-Italy Goodwill Association.

The guests of honor invited at the meeting included General Taka Hishikari, President of the Association for Appreciation of Services for War Dead, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and Yoshiro Ando, Director of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office.

At noon, a luncheon party was held in commemoration of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact.

2,000 United States Soldiers Flee As 4 Japanese Blast Tank 'Shield'

Munda, New Georgia Isle, Latest Scene of American Cowardice—Foe's Material Power Is No Match Against Nippon War Spirit

AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Four Japanese soldiers wrecked enemy tanks and routed 2,000 Americans at Munda, New Georgia Island, one day in July.

Since daybreak on that day enemy tanks and artillery had been in action. It was 8 a.m. The Americans, who had landed at Suzuki Beach, advanced under cover of the artillery which had been advanced to Rendova Island. They were about 2,000 strong and were supported by seven tanks.

The Japanese right wing near the gourd-shaped pond to the south of Shimizudai was their objective.

Grim Battle Rages

Bullets and shells came whistling and screaming through the air in increasing intensity. The Japanese right wing receiving the full impact of a frontal attack delivered by an enemy force numerically superior in strength, met the foe in a grim battle. Enemy tanks were belching flame and, in face of terrific gunfire, the Japanese had no heavy guns to equal those of the enemy. Thus, casualties on our side steadily mounted.

The Americans behind the tanks were pressing closer. We had only one anti-tank gun powerful enough to destroy the heavy enemy tanks which were now within 100 meters of the Japanese positions.

At this moment Sergeant-Major Toyoda, leader of a machine-gun squad, Sergeant Furuhashi and Superior Private Ikeda organized themselves into a raiding squad of three to undertake the destruction of the enemy tanks. The plan was to dynamite the enemy tanks while Lance Corporal Ishikawa, of another raiding squad, held up the enemy with a flame-thrower.

Thus, the four made a detour through the jungle to waylay the oncoming tanks. The iron monsters approached with their guns belching flame. They were now within 20 meters, then 10, then five.

Flame Thrower Fails

"Now!" Sergeant-Major Toyoda cried. Lance Corporal Ishikawa stole near the foremost tank and was about to wield his flame-thrower. "Damn!" he cried in exasperation. The ignition powder had been dampened by oil and would not take fire. It was a matter of a second. The enemy spotted Ishikawa and machine-guns were trained on him. He received a bullet and fell. Sergeant-Major Toyoda's plan had miscarried.

Sergeant-Major Toyoda endeavored to plant a dynamite charge in front of the tank but, as nothing checked it, the tank rumbled on. The Sergeant-Major flattened himself on the ground; enemy machine-gun bullets whistled over his head.

A comrade machine-gunner saw the scene from afar and opened fire. Taken by surprise, the enemy turned a machine gun on the new opponent. This was the moment Sergeant-Major Toyoda had been waiting for. He rushed forward and attached the dynamite to the right caterpillar track of the tank and ran for cover. There was a deafening explosion and the tank was put out of action, its right caterpillar track was smashed.

Meanwhile Superior Private Ikeda had intercepted another tank that was zigzagging between some giant trees. He aimed his rifle at the men in the tank and killed all three of them by his superb marksmanship.

By this time Sergeant-Major Toyoda was attacking his second tank. The enemy were panic-stricken, not knowing where the Japanese might be lurking in wait for them. They fired at random and with insane fury.

Destroys Tank

Sergeant Furuhashi now said: "This time I'll go, sir," to Sergeant-Major Toyoda, and made for a tank. Just as he was about to throw a bomb at the tank an enemy bullet pierced his left arm. He was so intent on the task before him that he hardly felt it and his right hand swung forward and sent the bomb after the vehicle. Its after-armor was smashed and the tank was wrecked.

However, an enemy bullet struck Furuhashi as he was leaping away. He was severely wounded, while Superior Private Ikeda had already been killed.

Deprived of his two subordinates, Sergeant-Major Toyoda turned into an incarnation of vengeance. He took half a dozen hand grenades and began to throw them one by one at the oncoming tanks. Enemy bullets went past him like hail. Finally three of them struck and wounded him.

But meanwhile, the 2,000 American soldiers that were pressing behind the tanks broke rank and fled, not knowing that only three men were responsible for the havoc caused among them.

It was all over and so quiet that Sergeant-Major Toyoda, who was lying wounded, lifted his head to look around. Beside him he saw the body of Superior Private Ikeda, his heroic soul departed. Emotion filled him but it passed in an instant and his face was tearless and immobile, only his hands were clasped in a silent prayer.

PHILIPPINES PUSHES DRIVE AGAINST MALARIA DISEASE

Mosquito Nets, Quinine Distributed in Various Regions By Relief Association

Domei

MANILA, October 3.—Six hundred more mosquito nets have been dispatched to Tayabas Province by the Philippine Malaria Relief Association for distribution in malaria infested regions of the province as part of the determined drive to rid the Philippines of the dreaded disease. A survey is now being conducted in Pampanga preliminary to sending more nets there.

During the American regime, little effort was expended toward the extermination of malaria; however, the Philippine Executive Commission, with the cooperation of the Japanese Military Administration, is doing all that is possible to fight the disease as more than 300,000 quinine tablets have already been distributed to the various regions while malaria control units have been dispatched throughout the islands.

More than 50 mosquito nets are turned out daily by relief workers of the Bureau of Public Welfare.

RURAL PACIFICATION DRIVE BEGUN IN CHEKIANG AREA

Operations Start in Zone Southeast of Lake Taihu; Hsu Named Director

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 3.—The Rural Pacification Movement of the National Government of China started full dress operations on October 1, following the successful completion of the preparatory period, in the area southeast of Lake Taihu in Chekiang Province.

This area, which includes Tungteh, Wushing, Kashing, Tehching, Hanghsien and other districts, extends over 13,400,000 square kilometers and contains a population of 640,000.

The National Government authorities with the cooperation of the Imperial Forces in China, established preparatory offices for the campaign on July 1 of this year and appointed Hsu Li-tun, provincial educational chief as director. The authorities also assigned 330 pacification workers under him to cover such sections as finance and propaganda.

Gusev in London

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—Fedor Gusev the new Soviet Ambassador to Britain, arrived in London on Saturday morning, according to a report from the British capital.

BURMA'S OFFER OF RICE MOVES SHONAN INDIANS

Think Famine in India Will Continue as Long as Country Ruled by British

EXHORT COUNTRYMEN

Indian National Army Under Bose Preparing to End Atrocities of Britons

Domei

SHONAN, October 2.—Considerable interest has been aroused in Indian circles here by the statement made in Rangoon by Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw, expressing sympathy for the famine-stricken people of India and offering to send them rice "as soon as India permits us to do so."

Commenting on the Indian famine, which is taking a heavy toll of lives particularly in Bengal Province, Indian observers declared that the economy of India and Burma are closely associated, and that isolation of either for any length of time is virtually impossible.

They added that the war had torn asunder this economic bloc and had forced both nations to be economically self-sufficient within themselves. Moreover, they expressed the opinion that under such circumstances Burma is bound to find herself in a more favorable situation than India, as products like jute and textiles, which Burma previously imported from India, can now be replaced without difficulty from countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Burmese Rice Vital

On the other hand as Burmese rice, of which India is so inordinately dependent, cannot be replaced at present, the famine in India will last as long as the country is cut off from her neighbors by the British overlords.

As Dr. Ba Maw pointed out, the remedy lies in the hands of the Indians themselves, and that if they wish to preserve the greatness of India and spare her people from hardship or famine, they must forthwith unite and join the fight to destroy British imperialism forever.

The Indian observers further pointed out that wars are one of the contributing factors causing famines inasmuch as they inevitably bring famine and destitution in their wake. Famine begets wars and wars famine, and it is in this vicious circle that India is suffering today.

Whether India will follow her natural inclination and take the present opportunity of rising against her Anglo-American oppressors is the biggest question mark in Oriental politics today. In view of the fact that passive insurrection against the British has been smouldering in India for nearly a quarter of a century, and with particular bitterness, since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, it is not to be wondered at that the present famine is giving an edge to popular unrest. Consequently, India is rapidly moving toward her zero hour when she can expect every Indian to take up arms against British tyranny and slavery.

Would Provide Spark

The observers further continued that if the Mahatma were free today, he would again provide that spark

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JAVA ENABLED TO ESTABLISH DEFENSE ARMY

Administration Institutes Volunteer System in Response to People's Wishes

PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED

Javanese Exhorted in Instructions—Supreme Commander Makes Statement

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 4.—In response to the ardent desire of the 50,000,000 people of Java, the Japanese Military Administration yesterday issued an order instituting a Java Defense Volunteer Army system to be placed under the supervision of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java.

The new system will assure a strengthened decisive war defense structure in Java along with the unbeatable disposition of Japanese forces throughout the island.

The proclamation issued by the Japanese Military Administration follows:

To Meet Demand

"Article 1. The Army of Dai Nippon shall organize a Java Defense Volunteer Army of the native inhabitants of Java in response to the ardent desire of the 50,000,000 people of the country in accordance with the spirit of joint defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Article 2. The Java Defense Volunteer Army shall be organized of the original inhabitants of Java who are ready to dedicate themselves to the defense of their country and shall be partly officered by Japanese.

"Article 3. The Java Defense Volunteer Army shall be under the supervision of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java.

"Article 4. The Java Defense Volunteer Army shall attend to the duties necessary for the defense of the various Javanese provinces against the United States, Britain or the Netherlands in the spirit of motherland defense.

"Supplementary Rule: The present order shall take effect on the date of promulgation."

Instructions Issued

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 4.—The Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration in Java yesterday issued "Instructions concerning the Formation of the Java Defense Volunteer Army," exhorting the 50,000,000 people of Java to cooperate with the Volunteer Army. The instructions follow:

"In response to the burning zeal of the 50,000,000 people of Java, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces has promulgated the formation of the Java Defense Volunteer Army and issued an important statement in connection therewith.

"The creation of the Volunteer Army is a historical event in the progress of New Java and, at the same time, is proof that the 50,000,000 people of Java, fully appreciating Japan's true intentions and awakened to a full consciousness as East Asiatics, have risen resolutely to crush the Anglo-American-Dutch set-up which has been East Asia's inveterate foe for several centuries. This impresses me most greatly.

"I enjoin upon the people of Java,

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday October 5, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

MAINICHI—The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has undertaken a reshuffle in our structure on the Continent and in its personnel, establishing six new consulates-general and changing almost all the consuls-general. Consulates and branch offices have been abolished or amalgamated. These measures should properly have been taken when Japan adopted its new policy toward China but better late than never. The fact is that it has not been too late.

Various aims are sought in the new measures, the chief of which is to renovate and strengthen the array of consuls-general who are our administrative commanders on the first line. There can be no question that in order to assure the efficacy of our new China policy on the spot it is absolutely necessary to secure consuls-general and consuls of deep insight and high ideals and the cooperation of the Japanese there.

Our new China policy has been in operation already for nine months and the Japanese residents in China have at last been able to imbide its spirit fully and are showing initiative in their cooperation.

The newly-appointed members of the consular service are all new men of promise. It is hoped that they will join forces with the rest of the residents to assure the thorough permeation of our new China policy.

IMPERIAL FORCES TRAP 30,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN CENTRAL CHINA AREA

New Campaign Started In Region Southwest Of Lake Taihu

POSITIONS CAPTURED

Object of Drive to Eradicate Elements Disturbing Construction Efforts

Domei

ON X X FRONT, October 4.—Kwangteh, one of the objectives of the present campaign, was occupied by the Japanese Forces at 8:20 p.m. on October 2.

Domei

ON X X FRONT, October 4.—A new campaign has been launched in the area southwest of Lake Taihu by the Japanese Army in Central China, it was announced in a communique issued by the same Army at 4 p.m. on October 2.

The communique said:

"(1) The Army, commencing new operations in the area southwest of Lake Taihu, broke through the enemy positions west of Ihsing and Wukang and near Icheng, constituting the first line of the enemy, at about noon on October 1 and is now developing the campaign farther afield.

"(2) Army air units are closely cooperating with the land forces since the commencement of the campaign."

To Crush Enemy

The object of the campaign is to crush the enemy force about 30,000 strong, commanded by Ling Hsin, that is infesting the area in the lower reaches of the Yangtze, known as the treasure trove of Kiangnan.

Having reduced the first-line positions near Ihsing, Wukang and Icheng in the Five Lakes area, the Japanese are closing in the ring of steel about the enemy fortresses with Kuangteh at the center. The quick-moving unit which had been advancing westward from an area southwest of Taihu already broke through Ssuan, 24 kilometers east of Kuangteh, on the morning of October 2 and its vanguard the same evening reached a spot within hailing distance of Kuangteh.

Icheng Captured

Domei

ON X X FRONT, October 4.—The Japanese Army in Central China on October 1 suddenly commenced operations against the "Loyalist National Salvation Army" about 30,000 strong which had been agitating in the area south of the Five Lakes district. Making attack after attack on the enemy offering desperate resistance availing of the rivers and canals running criss-cross through the area, the crack units of the Japanese broke through their first line defense and the same day captured Icheng, the foremost stronghold of the enemy. Our officers and men are steadily extending their campaign area.

Enemy Encircled

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE AT THE FRONT, October 4.—With the Japanese Units which suddenly moved into action on Friday dawn from the area south of Wuhu, and west and south of Lake Taihu continuing their surging advance, and with the Units which launched into operations quietly from the X X area already reaching X X, the enemy "Loyalist National Salvation Army" has been encircled and faces complete annihilation. Through this move the enemy operation attempting to create disorder in the Yangtze delta also face the end.

The enemy operations to create trouble in this area had always been extremely passive due to the strict watch kept by the Japanese first line and rear units, and had been carried out furtively, with fear. But these operations nevertheless obstructed the way of China's establishment of a structure for decisive battle and there was thus a danger of their becoming a cancer in the construction of New China as a rear

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9 U.S. Airmen Taken Captives In F.I.C. Praise Our Fighters

Lieutenant Power Eager to Get Back Home; Navigator Wants to Meet Nippon Pilot Who Shot Him Down; Smith Loses Confidence of Raiding Japan

Domei

HANOI, October 3.—Nine American airmen, who were shot down when they raided northern French Indo-China on September 15 and who are now prisoners of the Japanese Unit at X X, revealed various matters concerning themselves when interviewed by reporters on Saturday. The prisoners, five officers and four non-commissioned officers declared in turn as follows:

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Power, 25, bombardier: We usually have fighter escorts when we move out in a raid. We failed on September 15 because we had absolutely no escorts. I want to go back to America.

Sub-Lieutenant Jack Qualand, 25, navigator: I was a baseball coach at a school before I joined up. I volunteered because I was sure to be called anyway. We left Florida on June 14, and reached Yangkai on July 26. Yangkai is a dirty Chinese village about a fourth of a mile square and there are only a few Americans, all of whom are connected with the army there. Other than flying, we spent our time there loafing around. We ate Chinese food and bread, drowned our 'blues' with whisky and played cards or gambled. We had a radio but there was no other amusement, and there were no women so we couldn't even dance. When we were shot down I bailed out but our plane crashed against a mountain and burned up. My chest was pierced by a shell fragment. The Japanese fighter planes and their pilots are excellent and if I am able to meet the pilot who shot us down I would like to express my sincere respect to him.

Sub-Lieutenant Joseph Manela, 25 bombardier: I did nothing but write letters after reaching Yangkai on July 26, and I was bored stiff. We got five per cent more pay than we did in America; $240 monthly after dues and food expenses were taken. That raid was my first and I was wounded in my arms and legs. I was impressed by the Japanese fighters. The Japanese treatment of prisoners too is very good.

Sub-Lieutenant Don B. Smith, 24, pilot: When we left the United States, I thought we were going to Britain, and was surprised when I found out that our goal was China. I tried to flee when we were shot down but failed and was captured. The Japanese fighters seem to be light and easy to pilot. I have no confidence of raiding Japan Proper.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Chamber, 22, co-pilot: The wound on my left arm hurts. Our plane was destroyed by a Japanese fighter which charged in on us courageously. When we were hit, the emergency bell went off and I bailed out without thinking of anything else. I was captured by Annamese farmers the moment I landed and was handed over to the Japanese.

Sergeant Abe Trantenberg, 32, mechanic: I was sent to India on a transport plane immediately upon joining up. Last August, I got stinking drunk at a dancehall in Karachi and because I couldn't get back to my unit on time I stole a horse-drawn cart belonging to a native. For that I was court-martialed and demoted to sergeant. Because of that, I have been feeling lousy and desperate lately.

Sergeant Albert Slomburger, 23, wireless operator: I reached Yangkai on March 10. I took part in three raids on French Indo China and spent the rest of my time loafing. When we were shot down, I fractured my right shoulder.

Sergeant Earl S. Van, 26, gunner: I keep worrying about my family. How do you think I can get in touch with my family?

Sergeant Jay N. Howe, 21, gunner: I have met Lieutenant General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air force in China, at Kunming, but I have gone to Kunming only once and know nothing of what it is like there. The Japanese fighters fire awfully accurately; I was staggered by the astounding number of hits we sustained.

Japanese A.A. Guns Shoot Down Bomber That Raided Burma

Domei

RANGOON, October 3.—Japanese anti-aircraft batteries shot down one of the enemy heavy bombers that attacked a point near Yenangjaung, Burma, at an extremely low altitude at 4:30 p.m. on September 30.

COMMUNISTS YELL FOR SECOND FRONT

Churchill's Safety-First Policy Denounced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 3.—An outcry for the immediate formation of a second front in West Europe was recently raised by Earl Browder, Secretary-General of the Communist Party in the United States, in a speech delivered in Chicago, it is reported from that city.

Browder severely criticized Prime Minister Churchill for the fact that while considerable anti-Axis troops are stationed in England, Churchill, adhering to his safety-first policy, has failed to launch landing operations in Europe. The Communist leader also denounced President Roosevelt pointing out that the latter is accepting the decisions of Churchill who is no more than an amateur strategist, in fear that "an open divergence of opinions" between himself and the British Prime Minister may develop.

Hearst journals, forming an anti-Roosevelt attitude, played up Browder's speech with banner-headlines, whereas P.M. and other newspapers criticized the Communist leader in their editorials.

Soviet Press Silent

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 2.—The Soviet press today continued to make light of the Italian front merely carrying the anti-Axis occupation of Naples as a news fact and making no comment.

SWISS A.A. GUNS FIRE AT UNKNOWN CRAFT

4 U.S. Bombers Make Forced Landing

Domei

ZURICH, October 3.—Switzerland's territorial skies were violated by many foreign airplanes from Saturday evening until today.

In this connection, the Swiss Government today announced as follows:

"Between the night of October 2 and today, many foreign planes violated the skies over Swiss territory from various directions and air raid alarm was sounded throughout the country except in Geneva, Lausanne and Valais Cantons. Swiss anti-aircraft units immediately opened fire against these foreign planes. So far there have been no reports of actual bombing."

Swiss Territory Violated

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—Four heavy four-motored American bombers made forced landings on Swiss territory on Friday, the Swiss Government announced today, according to a report from Berlin.

Envoy Direk Leaves

Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama left Tokyo for home at 1:30 p.m. Monday. In the morning, Ambassador Direk visited Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence.

FRANK DISCUSSIONS WANTED BY SOVIETS

Stalin Will Make Weight Felt at Coming Meet—Will Demand Definite Solution

Domei

ZURICH, October 3.—It is held likely that Premier Josef Stalin will make his weight felt in the forthcoming Anglo-American-Soviet foreign ministers conference in discussions of questions of vital interest to the Soviet Union.

A delicate state of affairs exists between the Conferees as Premier Stalin is favoring the Moscow Polish Regime as the Representative of the Polish nation, thereby causing much discomfort to the anti-Axis camp which is backing its own puppet refugee regime.

There is also the Balkan issue, where the British and the Soviet interests are certain to clash, while the appointment of Andrey Vishinsky, Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar to the anti-Axis Committee on Military and Political Affairs in Algiers, coupled with the Kremlin's friendliness with General Charles de Gaulle, Co-President of the French Committee of National Liberation is causing anxiety regarding the Soviet's intentions in the Mediterranean.

The Americans are generally convinced that the Soviets are pessimistic toward the creation of world peace and order, and intend to secure politically as well as territorially as much influence as possible.

Moreover the Soviets are making it clear that they want a definite solution of all these problems. It is evident that they will not be satisfied with a vague diplomatic formula, stating that "full mutual understanding must be reached."

The Soviets also will not let matters be decided later, although the Anglo-Americans view the domestic situation as inclined to favor such an outcome of the conference.

The Soviets as realists, are urging for an open and complete discussion of the various problems confronting them but the Anglo-Americans are hesitant on venturing into such dangerous grounds. Nevertheless it is well realized that any postponement in settling the vital issues will not faciliate their solution.

Burma's Offer Of Rice Moves Shonan Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

to set off the great Indian revolution, the distant rumble of which can even now be heard from every part of India. If blood flows through the Ganges for Indian freedom, and violence sweeps over India like an epidemic, Gandhi would again explain, as he did shortly before launching his famous civil disobedience campaign of 1930, that "present anarchy is infinitely preferable to 'ordered anarchy' which the British inflicted upon India." The Mahatma has always pointed out that any Indian regime would be better than misguided British rule which he once referred to as "this satanic form of government."

Because the great leader is behind prison bars, his famous philosophy of "shimsa" (non-violence) has stood still while the world passed by. Indian observers emphasized that if Gandhi was free to exercise his personality and influence on Indian politics the country undoubtedly would have adopted active methods of ousting the British instead of resorting to the old passive campaigns.

In conclusion, it was asserted that events were moving in rapid succession toward the attainment of India's freedom and that crack divisions of the Indian National Army, under the able command of Subhas Chandra Bose, are already making preparations to end British atrocities in their motherland after which no one in India need go hungry again. Laws of Fate have a way of correcting injustices just as her Laws do not wait upon British or American pleasure.

OGURA ARRIVES IN HSINKING

To Attend Opening Ceremony of Council's Specialists Committee

Domei

HSINKING, October 3.—Masatsune Ogura, President of the East Asia Economic Deliberation Council, arrived here this morning from Peking.

After attending the inaugural ceremony of the Council's Specialists Committee attached to the Manchoukuo headquarters tomorrow morning, Mr. Ogura will be host at a luncheon party for the representatives of the Kwantung Army, Manchoukuo Government, special firms and economic organizations as well as other quarters.

It was revealed that Mr. Ogura will leave here for Keijo on October 5.

Kawabata Corps Continues Work Of Building Front-Line Air Bases

Saw Action in Philippines and Java; Airfields Constructed in South Pacific Paved Way for Smashing Raids on North Australia

By ISAO KAJITANI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN PACIFIC.—The Kawabata Airfield Establishment Corps, which had been honored by a citation issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Southern Areas on June 30, 1943, is now engaged in the construction of a front-line base on an isolated island far from civilization.

It had completed its work at XX on the night before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and it was on the second day after the outbreak of hostilities that it carried out a forced landing on Vigan, the Philippines, under terrific bombing attacks by enemy airmen.

The season happened to be dry. However, despite dust storms and other difficulties the men forged ahead with their work and advanced southward of Manila. During this time they speedily repaired and extended every small airfield that had fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces. Moreover, they also built new airfields. In this manner, they left indelible reminders of the campaign for the reduction of the Philippines.

On March 1 the next year, the members of the Corps swam across the sea covered with heavy oil to Bantam Bay, Java Island. They had been ordered to improve an already existing airfield.

Repair Damaged Runways

On arrival they quickly repaired the damaged runways which had been blasted by the fleeing enemy.

As a result, Japanese planes were able to reign supreme over the skies of Java.

When the hostilities spread to the South Pacific the Corps went to X X, a place of boiling temperature and a hotbed of tropical diseases.

Conditions there were indeed difficult for the native inhabitants could not understand the Japanese language and because the place did not produce much foodstuffs. Their provisions were scare and they had to undergo daily bombing attacks by enemy bombers.

The Japanese soldiers lived in tents, and while economizing as much as possible on foodstuffs, they managed to continue their vital work, which was made easier by using the equipment abandoned by the enemy.

As soon as a runway was built, fighting planes appeared and, with added assistance, the work on the completion of the airfield was pushed.

Spirit Remains Unbroken

Despite the difficulty of working under enemy air raids and the scarcity of food, which forced the men to eat leaves and roots, their spirit remained unbroken and progress was always made.

At this base, the wooden grave-posts steadily increased. Thus, by stepping over the dead bodies of comrades, so to speak, the men forged ahead to fulfil their task.

It goes without saying that this and other airfields built by the members of the Corps are playing a vital role in the air campaign against Northern Australia which started on June 20. These men have paved the way to the brilliant victories scored in these air operations.

Major Kawabata, a man of high character and a born commander, never hesitates before difficulties. He has the stoutest heart on earth, yet he is deeply emotional. His men used to vow that they would die for him when they saw him kneel in supplication before a new grave-post.

The base was given his name, as a number of his ideas had been used in building it.

At the moment the members of the Kawabata Corps are at work on a new airfield on a front-line base, happy in the thought that the last field constructed by them is providing a base for operations in which brilliant results are being achieved by Imperial Japanese airmen.

Java Enabled To Establish Defense Army

(Continued from Page 1)

official and civilian, to be united as one man, cooperate with the Volunteer Army and march forward toward common defense and the annihilation of the United States and Britain."

Commander's Statement

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 4.—Relative to the organization of the Java Defense Volunteer Army, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java issued the following statement on Sunday:

"To insure the stability of East Asia and to let all peoples there enjoy their proper places has always been the fundamental ideal of the Japanese Empire, which has been clearly shown in the 2,600-year history of the Empire.

"Nevertheless, Britain, the United States and Holland, looking down upon the East Asiatic peoples, not only have oppressed and exploited them for many years past with military force and sinister tricks but also dared to challenge the Japanese Empire with the aim of fulfilling their ambition to conquer the whole of East Asia.

"Determined to preserve her glorious history and hoping to liberate the peoples who have long groaned under the oppression of these Western aggressors, thereby to bring about an eternal prosperity in East Asia, Japan resolutely took up arms to chastize Britain, America and Holland. With a strategic position for sure victory having been established after the lapse of two years since the outbreak of the war during which period the loyal and intrepid Japanese Forces have smashed the enemy on land and sea and in the air, the 100,000,000 people of Japan are now prepared for a decisive war against the fatal enemy, with unflinching resolution.

Cooperated Wholeheartedly

"When the Imperial Forces landed on Java in March last year and annihilated the Dutch troops, thus liberating the 50,000,000 people of the island from the 300-year Dutch oppression, you, Javanese, fully reliant on Japan, cooperated with her wholeheartedly. The right in participating in government which was granted you in appreciation of your cooperative efforts is steadily being realized at present.

"At this juncture, you, Javanese, ever desirous of defending the island yourselves, thus contributing to the destruction of America and Britain, petitioned for the organization of a Volunteer Defense Army, which I appreciate profoundly. Confident that you will prove yourselves worthy of my trust with your diligence and efforts, I hereby order the organization of the Java Volunteer Defense Army.

"It must be noted, however, that the task of common defense is so grave and difficult that it requires inflexible iron-will on your part if it is to be accomplished successfully. I sincerely hope that you will mobilize all resources at your command and devote yourselves to the duty so as to respond to the trust I place on you and at the same time to prosecute your mission successfully. In organizing the Volunteer Defense Army, I hereby proclaim as above to the people of Java."

Requisities for Enlistment

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 4.—Health, a strong will and organizing ability are the principal requisites demanded of those desiring to enlist as officers in the Java Defense Volunteer Army. There is no stipulation regarding academic career or age, although the age of 30 is preferred in the case of Lieutenantship and Sub-Lieutenantship.

In the case of rank and file, men of specially strong health under the age of 25 are required. Bachelors are preferred. There is no stipulation regarding academic career.

PHILIPPINE LEADERS OFF FOR KANSAI TRIP

Dr. Laurel, Suite Get Hearty Send-Off by Japanese Officials At Haneda Airport

Having performed their mission in Tokyo, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines and his suite, including Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino, vice-chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, left the Haneda Airport at 10 a.m. Monday for the Kansai.

The Philippine leaders were given a hearty send-off by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Foreign Vice Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Matsumoto, Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippines, and other notables.

President Elect Laurel and his party paid their respects at the Grand Shrines at Ise shortly after noon the same day, according to a telephone message to Domei from Uji-Yamada.

Tojo Visits Laurel

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo called on President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel and his suite at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 8:30 a.m. Monday.

Reich-Swiss Pact Signed

Domei

BERLIN, October 2.—Representatives of Germany and Switzerland signed a new economic treaty between the two nations here today. The new treaty will be effective until the end of this year.

Japan's Field Code Seen Source Of Superhuman Fighting Spirit

Individual Responsibility Fully Manifested by Imperial Airmen in Deliberately Crashing Their Planes Against Enemy

By TAKEO AKIYAMA

The enemy must now be aware that the men of the Imperial Forces are not the fanatics whom some of their leaders picture them to be, but are ordinary humans whose lofty ideals alone make them appear the superhumans that they are. Such acts as the deliberate crashing of planes against enemy objectives, the preference of death to captivity, or the spirit of absolute offensive may appear superhuman, but when we examine the force which is contributing the incentive we see that they spring from nothing else but the people's fervent spirit of patriotism to the State.

There is also another quality of the soldiers of Japan which also springs from the identical fountainhead as the above. This is the quality of the absolute interpretation of the duty of the Imperial Forces. The basic field code of the Imperial Forces instructs the fighting men, in its section on the "sacredness of Duty," as follows:

'Fulfil Your Duty'

"Duty is sacred. Responsibility constantly weighs heavily upon you. Let not even the slightest task or duty go neglected. Bend your heart and soul toward the fulfilment of your duty and see that nothing is left undone. He who esteems responsibility.

The Imperial Headquarters announced on September 22 that Imperial Army Air Units raided Kunming, the main base of the American air force in China, on September 20, and shot down or destroyed over 42 American bombers and fighters.

At the same time our correspondents at the front reported that the Imperial airmen undertook the raid with a death-daring determination akin to that of infantrymen starting on a bayonet charge.

We also learn that extremely inclement weather prevailed on the day of the raid and that all the natural factors were against the Imperial raiders. Moreover, throughout the engagement over Kunming the Imperial Air Units solidly maintained their combat formation.

Sergeant Jun Tanaka, it was disclosed, distinguished himself by fighting off repeated attempts of enemy interceptors to stop the Japanese bombers. The valiant Sergeant kept close to the bombers which he was escorting, even when it would have been safer for him to leave the side of the bombers. This is why we look upon the Sergeant as a true personification of the field code for he finally met a heroic death due chiefly to his complete disregard for personal safety.

Defense of Traditions

"Duty is sacred," says the field code, and it is no wonder, for "duty" means that task which has been entrusted to the men of the Imperial Forces to be fulfilled faithfully. Duty to a serviceman also meant the defense of the noble traditions which his ancestors have successfully preserved in the past. What is more, to a Japanese, things sacred means things which transgress the finite bounds of life and, therefore, things which merit preservation even at the price of one's life.

In conclusion, the field code in its instruction on dutifulness, speaks of a brave warrior on the battlefield as one who "highly esteems his responsibility."

It is to be noted, however, that the field code does not connect bravery with the number of enemy killed or with reckless abandon of life, but with simple "dutifulness." If there is any hint which our enemy may infer from this instruction, it should be that they will require determination, no shorter than death itself, if they wish to bar the men of the Imperial Forces from the fulfilment of their duties.

In this connection it would be fitting to pay humble tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, and the innumerable unsung heroes who gladly faced death rather than leave their duties unfulfilled.

Imperial Forces Trap 30,000 Enemy Troops

(Continued From Page 1)

base for the War of Greater East Asia. For this their complete eradication was necessary.

Immediately upon the start of the present operations the enemy showed unrest and fear and scattered into small groups and have been trying to escape the Japanese net. The Japanese, however, are continuing their furious pursuit of the enemy.

Kwangteh Threatened

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT LINE BASE, October 4.—Japanese Units driving forward in the area south of the Five Lakes by noon Friday had already taken with ease Icheng, Langchi, and Chiangtsangchen, and were continuing their push without a pause for rest. By Friday evening the X X Unit which had been moving from the area south of Wuhu had crossed the Great South Lake in face of enemy resistance and had moved up through the valleys to a point 14 kilometers northwest of Kwangteh.

The X X Unit, which had been moving southward in coordination with this drive, in the meantime smashed several hundred of the enemy belonging to the second column of the advance unit at Shanghsingpu and Yachikang, and continued its southward drive. The Unit pushing southwest from the area west of Lake Taihu first destroyed a part of the enemy peace preservation corps in the mountains west of Lake Tuhu and drove into Shangjingchiao.

Other Units moving westward from the southwest of Lake Taihu by Saturday morning had penetrated Ssuan and by evening vanguard units were within sight of the enemy stronghold, Kwangteh. Thus the drive to annihilate the enemy Loyalist National Salvation Army is progressing steadily with the net around the enemy stronghold of Kwangteh being tightened swiftly.

Fertile Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE AT THE FRONT, October 4.—The Five Lakes area where the Japanese Forces have begun new operations aimed at the annihilation of the enemy "Loyalist National Salvation Army" of 30,000 strong is a fertile area forming a supply district for Shanghai and Nanking. Chungking had sent the Loyalist National Salvation Army and 30,000 other low-grade troops into this area to carry out underground and destructive operations also planning to have this area aid Chungking's resistance power if all should go well. Recently together with friction between it and the new Fourth Army the enemy had been fearing a Japanese drive in the extreme and its operations were excessively passive.

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SHONAN RESIDENTS ENJOYING GAY LIFE

No War Nervousness Seen as Crowds Wend Their Way to Amusement Centers

Domei

SHONAN, October 4.—Shonan is the brightest spot in the South in spite of the war. Every night large crowds, as in pre-war days, wend their way toward the many amusement centers in the city.

Two amusement parks of the island, Great World and the New World which were opened soon after the fall of Singapore, are still the chief attractions of Shonan's varied population.

Night after night thousands upon thousands throng to these parks which are operated almost wholly by Chinese. No feeling of war-nervousness is detected among the large crowds that pack the paths and parkways, making purchases at the numerous shops, attending stage-shows and cinemas, trying their luck at game stalls or eating at one of the many refreshment food stalls.

Business in the park is brisk. There is plenty to buy and plenty to sell.

Entertainment is found galore. Stage-shows in Cantonese, Fukien, Shanghai, Teochew and Hainanese dialects draw their crowds while the variety of entertainment ranges from dancing girls and magicians to musicals and serious Chinese classics.

Since the banning of unsavory Anglo-American and other enemy films, crowds attending stage-shows within the Great World and the New World Parks are unprecedented in local history. New box-office records are being chalked up while the standard of entertainment has climbed new heights.

The recent addition to the entertainment in Shonan, which is proving most popular with Chinese night-lifers, are the three or four-piece "little bands" which operate in open air restaurants. Here again, these bands are composed wholly of Chinese musicians and attract steady crowds of favorite patrons.

A traveling circus which visits various sections of Shonan and features real jungle animals, trapeze artists, as well as the four dancing sisters is another popular attraction.

Cinemas downtown as well as in the park are drawing huge crowds nightly, particularly newest newsreel theaters, one downtown in the heart of the city and the other in the Great World Park.

Numerous cafes are springing up throughout the various sections of the city complete with orchestra featuring tropical airs and plenty of drinks.

All in all there is no doubt the bright lights of Shonan are now brighter than ever before in its history despite the war.

BADOGLIO BROADCASTS

King Emmanuel Also Speaks for Anti-Axis

Domei

BERLIN, October 3.—Latest indications show that as a result of his interview with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Europe, recently held aboard a warship in waters adjoining Malta Island, former Italian Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio has become a cat's-paw to the anti-Axis forces.

In his radio message from the Bari Broadcasting Station delivered today, Badoglio brazen-facedly declared that it was a matter for satisfaction that the Italians are now marching forward hand-in-hand with their traditional allies.

From the same radio station, King Victor Emmanuel III also delivered an address today, which was characterized by anti-German remarks.

Arabians in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 2.—The United States Government announced the arrival in Washington yesterday of a Mission from Saudi Arabia, headed by the second son, Amir Feysal, and the fourth son of King Ibn Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia. The Arabians were given a dinner party at the White House by President Roosevelt last night.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(IV)

By Ki Kimura

The one man who doubted the generally accepted cause of death was a director of the Tacloban Hospital who had examined the body. "From the peculiar aspect of the cut on the throat, and from the scratches, I would say that he was murdured," the doctor declared.

Wild rumors concerning the sudden death of Lafuada began to circulate in the town, some being to the effect that Lafuada was murdered because he had discovered the secret hiding place of pistols and explosives belonging to Japanese residents, and others that Lafuada had insulted Hara's wife, who lived next door to the curio shop, and therefore Hara, with the assistance of his friend, Masao Miyazaki had done away with him.

Meanwhile a Filipino woman presented herself as having witnessed the murder, and revealed the following: That morning she had gone to buy some bread, and passing by the waterfront had seen three Japanese men gagging a Filipino. They had then killed him by slashing his throat with a knife, after which the three had carried the body into the curio-shop and concealed it in the wash-room.

On the evidence of this woman Hara and Miyazaki were condemned to death as having actually committed the murder, and Nagasawa was sentenced to a 20 year term as an accomplice.

It was then that Dr. Laurel expressed grave doubts as to the decision of the court. He who knew the Japanese, and their characteristics so well, found it impossible to believe that these three men had left a corpse in a wash-room, which, according to the Japanese conception, was unclean. He knew that the Japanese regarded a corpse as sacred, and that they even built memorial towers for the repose of the enemy war-dead. He was certain that no Japanese would leave a corpse in a wash-room, but instead would bury it properly and make an offering of flowers no matter how much he might have hated the man while alive.

The supposition that the salesman had been murdered in the wash-room could be easily put aside as the place was too small to accommodate four men at one time, especially for such violent action. Of his own accord Dr. Laurel offered to undertake the re-examination of this case. Upon hearing this, the resident Chinese were stirred to a fever pitch of indignation. It was at the time when their anti-Japanese feeling was at its height on account of the Manchurian Incident in September 1931, shortly followed by the Shanghai Incident in February of the following year. They made use of the case for their own purpose to incite an anti-Japanese feeling among the Filipinos, distributing leaflets which described the unfortunate incident with much exaggeration.

It was not only in the Philippines but the world over that Japan at that time was regarded with animosity and antagonism. Following the Manchurian Incident the League of Nations tried desperately to crush Japan which was already being closely watched from all directions by unfriendly eyes. Amidst the whirlwind of such an anti-Japanese atmosphere, it required more than ordinary courage and kindness to stand up for a Japanese found guilty of murder.

It was Dr. Laurel's practice never to lend ear to the superficial public opinions of the world, for to him the unity of East Asia was a far more important affair. Therefore he was ready to protect the welfare of the Japanese at all cost.

Dr. Laurel, who was once Secretary of the Interior and was at that time one of the most prominent men in the Philippines, was going to defend the Japanese—first the rumor and then the fact caused a tremendous furor throughout the Islands. The murder, which had occurred in a corner of Leyte Island, of a sudden engaged the interest and concern of all the nations in the Pacific. In Japan, the incident was described in the monthly magazine, "Shin-Seinen." One Japanese lawyer was so aroused that he set off for the Philippines in the hope that he might be allowed take part in the proceedings.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Dr. Laurel, the first decision was completely overruled and the three Japanese, who had been incarcerated, were set free by a verdict of "not guilty."

Dr. Laurel visited the prison and greeted the three as they came out of their cell. "I am so happy. I congratulate you all," he said, his face eloquent of the joy he felt at their release. Quickly he loosened their handcuffs. For some time he stood, handcuffs in hand, his face overshadowed by a deep melancholia. Quietly and sadly he remarked "Easy enough to remove handcuffs binding an individual, but it is hard and takes time to remove those which tie a nation." In his mind probably were thoughts of America's vacant promise of independence to the Philippines.

All the Japanese residents in the Islands offered Dr. Laurel their heartfelt gratitude. The Japanese Consulate-General asked him to become their adviser. To this Dr. Laurel willingly gave his assent. When his monthly salary was brought to his house, he asked that henceforth it be deposited to his account to save the trouble of having it brought to him every month. Upon being asked if he would like to have it deposited in dollars, he expressed the wish to have it in Japanese yen. As the value of the Japanese currency was steadily going down, the officials of the Consulate-General advised him to take American dollars. He refused, saying, "Someday I am going to visit Japan and will need the money then."

What an upright man!

"Have you any special program in mind if you visit Japan?"

Thus asked, he replied, "No, I have no particular program. I want to learn those things which constitute Japan's culture and national strength."

Despite the fact that he wished to know more about Japan and things Japanese, his knowledge of Japan as well as of East Asia must already have been profound. To a friend, who visited him recently Dr. Laurel remarked, "Already some 15 years ago I anticipated the day when the East and West must shed blood. In order to found a Philippines for the Filipinos, and an Asia for the Asiatics, it was inevitable that we, the Asiatics, fight with the Anglo-Saxons."

Fifteen years ago—It was when Dr. Laurel pleaded for the three Japanese who were involved in the Tacloban murder case. It was also about this time that the world stood spellbound by the feats of the Japanese in the Manchurian and the Shanghai Incidents. The League of Nations was making its last desperate attempt at existence by dispatching the Earl of Lytton to China and Manchuria to investigate conditions in the Orient. As far back as 15 years ago Dr. Laurel predicted the inevitable world upheaval as well as the role that Japan would play.

Firmly convinced that Japan was the only country in East Asia on which the Philippines could rely, he wished to learn more about the country, and secretly planned to set aside the money which was being paid to him monthly by the Japanese Consulate-General to meet the expense of visiting Japan.

Once Dr. Laurel declared, "Forty years ago, when the Filipinos rose in arms against the invaders, Japan directly and indirectly offered its services. It was the only country in the world who sympathized with the Filipinos' struggle for independence. For this we must offer our heartfelt gratitude." By this was meant the Japanese people's support at the time of the uprisings, first against the Spanish forces and then against the mighty American troops With the sincere wish to assist the Filipinos in their fight for freedom, some Japanese retired military officers as well as civilians had braved the southern seas and landed in the Philippines during 1898 and 1899.

The dream of independence had been cherished for many years by the Filipinos. Their ardent desire for independence was fanned to a white heat and was transformed into action under the command of General Emilio Aguinaldo, veteran leader of the Philippine Revolution. This glorious manifestation of the Filipinos' patriotism and love of their country added a brilliant page to the history of the Philippines. Lord Byron, great British poet of the early 19th century, laid down his pen to take up arms and join the Greek volunteer army, thereby arousing world-wide interest. The Japanese, however, unnoticed and unapplauded, of their own free will assisted the Filipinos in their desperate struggle for independence.

"That spirit of the Japanese—the willingness to dedicate their lives to the cause of justice, with no wish whatsoever for either compensation or praise, or eulogy after death,—that, I wish to learn," Dr. Laurel disclosed to his friends.

Mr. Yamataka, who was well acquainted with Dr. Laurel's upright character and the latter's attitude towards the Japanese, wasted no time in deciding to entrust to him the whole matter of the Hosho Maru.

(To Be Continued)

INDEPENDENT PHILIPPINES

By COBBER
Special to the Nippon Times

The people of the Philippines, who have for over 300 years ceaselessly struggled for freedom and independence, will shortly get what they have coveted. They are going to be a free and independent nation before the end of the current year. The Independence Preparatory Committee has completed its work, the Constitution has been drafted, and the candidate for the presidency has been nominated. Dr. José P. Laurel has accepted the nomination. So at last the Philippines is going to be a truly independent nation—this time, without an inexcusable delay, without any further dispute. No wonder the 16 million Filipinos are heartily rejoiced at the fulfilment of their great aspiration for which a countless number of patriots have shed their precious blood.

America had promised independence to the Philippines. According to the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, independence was to have been granted the Filipinos on July 4, 1946. Since the very beginning, there was strong opposition in America to the annexation of the Philippines. At that time, American business was eager to develop its markets in the Orient; therefore, it regarded annexation as a new stepping stone to the Asiatic world. Against this commercial imperialism, the farmers and workers made strong opposition, claiming that it would merely turn out to be a heavy burden.

Proved Expensive

The subsequent course of events showed that the farmers and workers were right. The Philippines proved an expensive enterprise. In order to maintain its finance, America had to purchase annually around 1,000,000 tons of Philippine sugar at high prices. America also had to buy a certain amount of copra, hemp and other commodities annually at special prices. Large-scale importation of these goods entailed sacrifices on the part of American producers, especially, sugar industries in Hawaii and Cuba with their numerous stock holders throughout the country. They naturally complained about keeping the Philippines at such a cost.

Organized labor opposed the immigration of the Filipino workers who poured into the Pacific coast by thousands every year. The American Government could not very well stop the immigration of the Filipinos as long as the Philippines remained its territory. So labor attacked the Government's policy of keeping the Philippines.

The agitation started by farmers and laborers to get rid of the Philippines, which, to them, proved a nuisance, was just the chance that the Filipino leaders seized to promote their desire for independence. Step by step, the movement gained ground until finally, the Democratic administration, which always upheld farmer-labor interests, consented to give the Philippines independence at a fixed date; namely, July 4, 1946.

Selfish Aim Noted

So the Philippines, unless some unforeseen event happened, was to receive independence. But what sort of independence? In the course of some 40 years of subjugation, the Americans saw to it that the Filipinos became virtual Yankees: eating American food, driving American cars, wearing American clothing, speaking the English language, and playing American games.

This conversion of the Filipinos to Americanism made them dependent upon American goods. They were so trained that they could no longer live without purchasing most of their commodities from the United States. This was exactly what the American big business wanted. Once, this complete dependence upon American merchandise was firmly established, it made no difference to American capitalists whether the Philippines were politically dependent or not; so they consented to the independence bill.

But, the problem for the Filipinos was how to stand up on their own feet economically and financially. The independence bill was so formed that all the financial support hitherto given by America, such as purchase of sugar and copra would be stopped when independence was gained. Not only that, but Philippine immigration was specifically to be prohibited. Being thus deprived of all benefits, the Filipinos were nevertheless, forced to comply with a set of orders which would be imposed upon them.

For instance, America demanded that the form of the Philippine government should be republican, that English must be used in public schools, that a number of naval bases must be ceded to the United States, and so forth. The idea was to make of the Philippines a sort of miniature America.

U.S. Sincerity Doubted

The Americans should have known all the while that the Filipinos are Orientals living in an Asiatic environment. Why, then, should they impose upon this different race thriving in a different environment the system of government and mode of living peculiar to the United States? Is this not exactly imperialism in the accepted meaning of the word? If the Americans had truly wanted happiness and welfare for the Filipinos, they would certainly have permitted the Filipinos to develop their own form of government and continue the mode of living best adapted to their heritage and environment.

However, America lacked generosity. It could not wholly drop the idea of exercising indirect control over the Philippines and exploiting it as an exclusive market for American goods. There was, thus, a hypocritical element in the American scheme of Philippine independence.

Now that the Filipinos are on their way to obtain true liberty and independence, we rejoice with them. In a congenial Oriental atmosphere, no longer tied by fetters of domineering Americanism, we hope that they will grow and prosper as Oriental people.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5. 1943

A Logical Move

The announcement a few days ago concerning the formation of two more new ministries is a matter of most welcome import. Coming so soon after the announcement of the forthcoming formation of a Ministry of Munitions, the decision to create a new Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and a new Ministry of Transportation and Communications serves as another demonstration of the rapidity and thoroughness with which the Government is erecting an administrative structure particularly suited to the needs of the intensified stage into which the present war is now entering.

How well the Government is carrying on its present work of simplifying its administrative machinery and thereby increasing its efficiency can be readily perceived from the nature of the changes which are being wrought in the governmental structure. That the changes are most logical and appropriate and are bound to result in a vast enhancement of the nation's fighting strength is clearly obvious.

The formation of the Ministry of Munitions, which will gather under its wing all the activities hitherto carried on by various divisions of the Government relating to all phases of wartime production, will naturally serve to give precedence to essential war needs and to eliminate duplication. The abolition of the old Ministry of Commerce and Industry, much of whose work is to be transferred to the Ministry of Munitions, follows as a matter of course. That the remaining non-military functions of the old Commerce and Industry Ministry should be taken over by the new Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which will also take over the work of the old Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, likewise slated to be abolished, is most logical, for the production of civilian goods to sustain the home front cuts across both the productive activities formerly under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the extractive and fabricative activities under the old Commerce and Industry Ministry. The unification of these inter-related functions into a single Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is bound to simplify and facilitate the Government's endeavors to safeguard the security of the livelihood of the civilian population under wartime conditions. That jurisdiction over foreign trade is to be transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is also most logical, for foreign trade cannot be divorced from the broader policies of economics and politics in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which, incidentally, is the only region where foreign trade is being carried on without obstruction despite the exigencies of the present combat.

The formation of a new Ministry of Transportation and Communications to take the place of the old Ministry of Railways and the old Ministry of Communications is likewise most logical and conducive to enhanced efficiency. The vital need for the close coordination of water transportation, rail transportation, motor truck transportation, and harbor and storage facilities requires no explanation. It is obvious, therefore, that the supervision of all these matters by a single Ministry instead of being divided between several Ministries is an important improvement.

These changes will not only result in increased efficiency in the activities directly concerned. By introducing a more logical and rational system into the governmental structure, they will indirectly enhance greatly the strength of the Government in general. By setting free a large number of government officials and employees for service in other fields more directly related to war effort, they will add to the nation's fighting strength. They mean that while enemy countries are facing the prospects of a long and costly war with their production already past its peak, Japan is just getting into her stride, becoming more efficient and productive and powerful as the war continues.

The Argentine Defense of Neutrality

A Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei reports that the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Students' Convention, held recently at Santiago, withdrew in disgust and forthwith left for home because the Convention inserted in its resolution a clause urging the severance of relations with the Axis by Argentina. The incident in itself may be trivial, but it is its political background which is worth taking up.

In the last World War, eight Latin American countries declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, five others broke off diplomatic relations with Germany only, while Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Salvador and Venezuela maintained neutrality throughout. Of the eight countries that went into nominal belligerency, only Brazil and Cuba took any action of a military nature.

Today it is different. Even prior to the outbreak of the current global war, the United States, scheming to mobilize the whole of South America, called the Latin American countries together and decided on a program of joint action to be taken by them in concert with the United States with the professed object of the defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Upon her entry into the war, the United States convened the so-called Rio de Janeiro Conference on January 15, 1942, participated in by the Foreign Ministers of the Latin American countries. At the conference, Sumner Welles, then United States Undersecretary of State, said in effect: "The only effective way in which we can guard the American Continent is for the Pan-American nations to be united on the basis of equality for common defense." Stripped of its diplomatic verbiage, however, Welles' utterance amounted to a downright demand that the Latin American countries give up their sovereignty and place at Uncle Sam's disposal South America's vast territory, twice and half the size of the United States, its population 125,000,000 strong and its resources rich in raw materials and foodstuffs. To add to its strategical value, South America is nearer to Gibraltar than is the southern extremity of the United States, nearer to such anti-Axis bases in West Africa as Dakar and Freetown than are the American bases in the Caribbean.

Seeing through the United States' real mind, Argentina refused to come under the North American banner and declared her neutrality. Chile followed suit. Indeed, it was solely by Argentina's resoluteness that the sovereignty of the Latin American States was preserved at the conference.

But Chile eventually succumbed to the intrigue of the United States who then came to concentrate her pressure with a vengeance on Argentina, the lone neutral country in South America. In resolute defiance of persistent obstructions by the United States, however, Argentina still adheres strictly to her policy of neutrality. In the meantime, the United States is resorting to all the intrigues imaginable to dislodge Argentina from her righteous course. The Students' Convention incident is a case in point. Dastardly indeed are the United States' tactics of inciting students, who have nothing to do with politics, to take up an issue of international politics, against Argentina.

Naturally, the United States has been carrying on an orgy of propaganda denouncing Argentina's attitude as disturbing the solidarity of the Pan-American nations, as aiding anti-Axis activities against the Western Hemisphere. But facts can be cited in abundance to prove that Argentina's neutrality is based on international justice. Argentina remains on friendly terms with the Axis because she has no clash of interests with it, while with the United States she has been endeavoring all along to maintain relations of good neighborliness based on equality. Not once has Argentina taken a hostile act against the United States. The latter's vilifications and pressure against Argentina are a palpable betrayal of her ambition to establish domination over the American Continent.

A Year Ago Today

October 5, 1942

Influenced by American propaganda, some members of the Argentine House of Deputies have maneuvered for severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, but Argentina's attitude of strict neutrality remains unaltered. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox will personally visit Argentina in connection with American efforts to win over Argentina. However, it is observed that in spite of all the exhaustive American scheming, the more conservative Argentine Senate will adhere to the policy of strict neutrality.

CAREER OF YUZABURO YAMAGATA STARTED IN DESOLATE HOKKAIDO

Fearless and Always an Optimist, Great Colonizer Won Host of Faithful Followers

By REISHIRO EGUCHI
(From the Kaizo)

Part I

When the Genbu Maru sailed out from Shinagawa, Tokyo, in 1884 there were two young men among her passengers who attracted attention as being quite different from the ordinary sort.

One of the young men was a giant in comparison with the other passengers. He was huskily built and stood over six feet in height. His eyes were sharp and piercing, his voice loud and spirited and his manners and expressions conveyed utter frankness and open-heartedness.

His companion was more delicately framed. He was fair in complexion and had soft intelligent eyes. He was meticulously groomed, his glossy black hair neatly parted in the middle and his speech and manners were gentle and refined.

The former was Yuzaburo Yamagata, age 25, of the Matsuura Clan in Yamagata and the latter, Juko Shiga, age 24, of Okazaki in Mikawa. These two young men, so different in outward appearances, had met only the day previous at the school conducted by the famous scholar, Jugo Sugiura in Tokyo and were now heading together for Hokkaido.

On Way Home

Shiga was on his way home to the Sapporo Agricultural School (forerunner of the present Hokkaido Imperial University) from which school he was to graduate in another three months.

Yamagata was heading north filled with an ambition to make Japan's position in the north more secure by exploiting the natural resources of the regions and constructing defense works.

"I am not an educated man," he said, "but even a fellow like me can understand in what direction our country must put more emphasis in her expansion program hereafter."

"Fortunately, I have with me the records of a fishing survey of the seas from Ezo to far-away Etorofu Island conducted by my ancestor Masutomi Matazaemon Masazane at the command of the Tokugawa Shogunate. I aim to rely on these records as a basis for further survey. We must secure for ourselves the fishery rights of the north seas."

Everybody ridiculed his wild ideas and paid no attention to him. Only one—his teacher Sugiura Jugo—encouraged him on. Sugiura pointed out the significance of the Japanese spirit and the coming turning-point in world civilization and the necessity for Japan's preparation for any emergency.

Yuzaburo Yamagata was born in the first year of Manen (1860) as the third son of Nakamura Yabachiro, a samurai in the service of Lord Matsuura of Hirato. He was adopted into the Yamagata faimily when a child.

The Yamagata family dated back to Yamagata Saburobei established a whaling business on the island of Ikutsushima and receiving the surname of Masutomi from his lord, he took unto himself the name of Matayemon. He amassed a fleet of two hundred vessels, had over three thousand men working for him and his yearly catch totaled two hundred whales. Next to the princes, he was considered the richest man in Kyushu and his contributions to the Clan treasury amounted to over 150 ryo per year.

Donated Princely Sum

Matayemon the Second is reputed to have donated the princely sum of 20,000 ryo toward the reconstruction expenses of the Sento Palace in Kyoto. Matayemon the Third left behind him the Hozenji Temple and the Hakuzan Shrine in his native place which he constructed at his own expense. Matayemon the Fourth achieved fame by making an extensive survey of the fishing grounds from Ezo to faraway Chishima Archipelago at the request of the Tokugawa Shogunate and Matayemon the Fifth had amassed a huge fortune and reknown in the refining of whale oil and through his invention of the lighting oil and insecticide.

Adopted into such a distinguished family for achievements and wealth, young Yazaburo was constantly reminded of his distinguished lineage ever since he was old enough to understand.

As a youth he studied under the famous scholar Kusunoki Tanzan. He early showed signs of his restless nature and when Takamori Saigo started on his march in 1877 Yuzaburo attempted to run away from home with another youthful friend to join Saigo's army.

His attempt, however, was frustrated by his foster father who succeeded in persuading him that the sword was not the only way to express loyalty to the country, that what the nation needed was more young men with far-sighted imagination, to develop the economic resources of the country.

Convinced of his mission, young Yamagata went up to Tokyo in 1881 with his friend Kanjiro Mini to continue with his education. In time he became acquainted with the school conducted by the famous scholar Jugo Sugiura. It was there that he met Juko Shiga and made up his mind to go up to Hokkaido.

"The ship had crossed the Inubo Promontary and was heading into the white-capped billows of the Kashima Sea. With one elbow on the railing, young Shiga looked up at his friend and said, "Then you mean to go through with your plan without help from anyone."

"That's right," replied Yamagata. "I may seem obstinate, but I don't like the idea of being indebted to anyone. I haven't any money, but as you see I have a strong body. I can work as a laborer or a seaman or anything. I'll do anything to build up a foundation and then go ahead with my plan. You will go back to your books and I will embark on my plan with this heritage of my foster parents as my only capital."

"That is fine," said Shiga, "but pray don't weaken. It's pretty cold up there and rather inconvenient. On top of that, the place is hit by a bad depression since a couple of years ago, you know.."

"Depression," exclaimed Yamagata, "is a good starting point for me. In good time anyone can find work, but then there is lots of waste. It is in time of depression that one's real worth is brought to task."

In contrast to Shiga's concerned expression, Yamagata with arms folded gazed into the horizon, beaming with optimism.

Yamagata bade farewell to his friend in Hakodate to embark in his chosen career. Time was very bad as Shiga had warned. The nation-wide depression was most acute in the northern island, sorely affecting the livelihood of the farmers and workmen.

Had No Fear

Yamagata feared neither adversity nor hardship and worked hard at every menial task that he could get hold of, but all he could do was earn only enough to keep body and soul together. He tried his hand at stevedoring and did the work of two, but was satisfied with the pay of one. He worked as a coolie and helped other coolies in need of aid. He opened a little food and wine shop, but his good nature and big-heartedness soon forced him into bankruptcy.

He always had the welfare of his fellow-men at heart. When he came into a little money, he used it to cheer those in similar strait, never on himself. When money gave out he starved, but never in all the hardship did he utter a single word of dismay. In time his chivalrous and big-brotherly nature won for him a host of faithful followers ready to follow his command.

One day, one of his faithful followers came up to him and said, "Mr. Yamagata, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is having a hard time trying to establish a shipping agency. How would it be if we got together and help them set one up. With you for a leader nothing is impossible."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha was a new company born out of the amalgamation of the Mitsubishi Company which had a monopoly of the shipping business and the Hokkaido Shipping Company organized with the assistance of the government to break the monopoly. It was established in 1885 following a bitter competition between the two companies for supremacy.

That the new company was having a hard time with its shipping agency business Yamagata and his followers knew, but he firmly refused to have anything to do with it. He struggled on in adverse poverty for another two years before he met his supporter who was to start him on to new life of activity and fame.

(To Be Concluded)

Odes From China

AUTUMN RAIN

By YIN SHIH

The autumn wind
Sighs
In the yellow grass.
The pines of the forest
Moan,
And the dead leaves
Whisper
At my window.
My feeble lamp
Flickers,
As though it, too,
Must die.

SUMINOKURA RYOI

Blazed Trade Route To Southern Regions Four Centuries Ago

By SHIGERU SHINAMOTO
(From the Kyoto Kanko-Reki)

The War of Greater East Asia has entered its decisive stage, and throughout the Southern Regions, regardless of day or night, severe engagements are being continuously fought, the ferocity of which cannot be described in mere words. The decision of victory or defeat in battle depends upon the resolute fighting spirit and loyal service to the nation by the soldiers on the front lines, but at the same time, even those alien to all military affairs can easily understand that it depends also upon the protection of the supply line connecting the front with the bases in the rear—the transporation of troops, weapons, and food. Thus it is that the call for the building of more and more ships for the transportation of these supplies on the wide seas, as well as for the maintenance of relations between Japan and the various nations, holding the same ideals, which are cooperating with us in the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia, while looking up to us as the guiding strength.

There are no seas around Kyoto. Therefore it is even more astonishing that that city should be the birthplace of Suminokura Ryoi and his family, who almost 400 years ago carried on a flourishing trade with southern nations by means of wooden vessels, and through their meritorious deeds spread the national prestige and replenished the wealth of our State. The navigation techniques during their days were extremely elementary, with the ships possessing none of the elaborate and intricate machinery known to us today. The vessels' fate was entrusted to the maneuvers of the sails, and the hardships were numerous.

Suminokura Ryoi commenced his first trade transactions after receiving the Cinnamon Seal from Toyotomi Hideyoshi in the first year of Bunroku. In the Nagasaki Records, there is this passage:

The Cinnamon Seal

"From the first year of Bunroku, permission was granted by the Government for the issuance of the Cinnamon Seal to men of Kyoto and Nagasaki for the sailing of the seas to Kwangnan, Tongking, Chancheng, Cambodia, Luekun, Taini, Thailand, Luzon, Taiwan and Achiao.

At this time, the three persons from Kyoto operating three vessels for this trade were Chaya Shirojiro, Fushimiya, and Ryoi. Suminokura conducted transactions with the state of Annam, in the course of which he accumulated great wealth. Soon thereafter, Tokugawa Iyeyasu gained control of the Shogunate, but he too continued the policy started by Hideyoshi, and from the 9th year of Keicho to the second year of Genwa, a period of 12 years, he issued 179 governmental seals. Of this, Ryoi received nine, so that the ships of Suminokura sailed forth almost every year over the East China Seas.

The vessel used by Ryoi for his purposes was the famous Suminokura sen and the reproduction of it, painted by the famed artist, Kano Sanraku is preserved to this day in the Rakuto Kiyomizu Temple. In this site is also kept the painting of the Sumiyoshi-sen, and together they have been designated as national treasures. These two masterpieces offer many suggestions to us today, when the construction of vessels is being pushed as of immediate and vital necessity. They illustrate the customs of the time, and faithfully reveal the ideals of the Japanese race which today is progressing in the leadership of the other races of the South and in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The head of the ship crew, perhaps a member of the Suminokura family, sits on an elevated seat, while others are playing the samisen, dancing, and playing games. There is no trace of uncertainty or fear of navigating thousands of miles of open seas. All seem extremely gay, manifesting the characteristics of sons of seagoing Japanese race. The people of the Southern countries serving on this ship, in the past as today, show a striking similarity to the Japanese people.

Engineering Enterprises

Ryoi, a native of Saga, in Kyoto, also undertook many engineering enterprises on the Oi River, the Fuji River, the Tenryu River, and the Iga River. He also completed the draining of the Takase River in connection with the construction of the Great Temple for the image of Buddha, and all these projects were carried out for the benefit of the State and of Society. That one man, from his own personal fortunes, should be able to undertake such great enterprises is due to the huge profits he had accumulated in the course of his foreign trade. His self-confidence and decisive judgment call for high commendations. Ryoi possessed natural talents in the civil engineering field, and as each project he started proved to be successful he further increased his wealth. But none of them were instituted in order to benefit himself.

The medical profession of the Suminokura family was succeeded to by his younger brother, Sojun, who also aided him in the commercial affairs. But Sojun's aim lay wholly in his desire to obtain documents and medical supplies necessary for his profession, and not in personal profits.

Also, Suminokura Genshi, the son of Ryoi, in the Five Articles of Regulations on Shipboard, which he drew up as the chief envoy of Japanese trade, said:

"All trade affairs lie in those possessing and those without mutually transacting, profiting others and profiting oneself. It does not lie in the loss by others and the benefiting of oneself alone. Profit is the same as justice."

The Taihikaku in the western section of Kyoto was the site where Ryoi spent his last days, and here also is the famed temple built by him. In the Kaku is a seat made of huge coiled ropes, while there is also a wooden statue of him holding a stone axe. Though sealess, a clear stream passes through Kyoto which weaves down from the verdant mountains—the Oi River. The song of the boatsman may be heard. Ryoi's great dream was cut short by the governmental policy of national isolation,—but on the seas of the South there flies high today the Flag of the Rising Sun.

GROUNDWORK FOR COLONIZATION OF CONTINENT LAID AT UCHIHARA

Thousands of Sturdy Settlers Infused With New Spirit Of Service Leave for Manchoukuo, Mongolia Yearly

(From The Oriental Economist)

In 1938 a training station known as the "Institute for Training Volunteers for Opening Up Manchoukuo and Mongolia" was established at Uchihara in Ibaraki Prefecture. This institute is accomplishing highly creditable results in training not only volunteers for opening up Manchoukuo and Mongolia but also workers on domestic farms. It is also to be noted that this establishment is instrumental in diffusing a new spirit of work and service among increasing sections of the middle class.

The new spirit is being inculcated as the "way of the farming people" and as an unwritten national code Its conception, in brief, originated in the idea of land characteristically inherent in the minds of the Japanese farmers. Land is conceived not as a mere asset but as the "mother of all things." This conception is born of that intimacy with land which has grown from working, generation after generation, on what has been nurtured and fostered as household heritages. To those who hold their ancestors in reverence, it is enough to know that the land they hold has been tilled by their ancestors through the ages. On this account land is held in sacred light. Unmeasured creative powers of land also add to its value.

Sanctify Land

The attitude to sanctify land is closely interwoven with the religious and patriotic sentiments of the Japanese. The early legand of Heaven creating both land and people for the achievement of the ideal of the race has been handed down through the history of the nation and is enshrined in the hearts of its people, particularly of the people of the countryside. Land is not the private property of the farmers only but part of their country, which is their own. It is therefore the ideal of husbandry that the land and people become one in their purpose. It is the duty of the farmers as members of the nation that they put their heart and soul in the tillage of the land. The farmers in pursuing their occupation are actuated, not by gainful purposes, but by the thought of rendering wholehearted service on their sacred land and thereby receiving full blessings of nature. This idea is stressed as the main principle for the farm workers. Nature is, of course, not always benevolent. Even as she has many a gift to give in her power, so does she visit upon man through calamities, through earthquakes, typhoon, drought, unreasonable frost, etc. Nature's bountiful gifts have depended the sense of gratitude in the farmer's mind. Natural visitations have fortified his body and mind through the ages. It is for this reason that the agricultural community became strong, both physically and spiritually.

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict imposed an increasingly heavy share of foodstuff production upon the rural workers of the country. The new wartime strain taken up throughout the country was seen in the form of demands for sturdy farm workers who alone would be able to meet the necessity of expanding agricultural productivity.

Government Plan

The same idea is well reflected in the agrarian policy pursued by the Government more recently. It is seen in the plan for insuring for Japan and Manchoukuo a number of able-bodied and sound-minded farm workers not less than 40 per cent of the population. It is also seen in the series of measures recently taken by the Government for an increase of peasant proprietorship and agricultural reorganization. All these measures aimed at injecting a new spirit into the rural community as a nursery of able manhood and sturdy soldiery and providing economic foundations for agricultural development. The fact that all these measures are being taken well testifies to the importance attached to the position that the farming community takes under the current national policy. At the same time the need was seen of providing a training place for the men who should be protagonists of this national movement.

The Uchihara Farmers' Training Institute was called into being from this standpoint. It is therefore more than a place for training emigrants to Manchoukuo. Its object is to provide for Japan and Manchoukuo a sound army of agricultural workers and through it instil the true spirit of the "way of the farm people" through the whole rural communities of the two countries.

The movement, led by Kanji Kato, is actuated by neither political ambition nor commercialism, but is guided by the three-fold principle, in a spirit of public service and self-sacrifice, of enabling the farming community to advance foodstuff production, expand population and exalt the national spirit—three conditions for national growth and invigoration.

The Institute trains, on the one hand, youthful volunteers for opening up Manchoukuo and on the other, people in general for farm work. Young volunteers are recruited each year under the auspices of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Choice is made chiefly from 16 to 19 years of age.

Entering the Institute, they are formed in companies each of 300 according to their native places, and put through a course of strict training of an extensive range. Each company is under its commander and instructors in academic subjects, physcial exercises, farm work and routine affairs. The thoroughgoing character of the training given in this institute may be gathered from the fact that it proved quite a surprise to the Hitler Youths when they visited there some years ago.

All expenses required for the training are provided by the Government. The course of training extends three years, of which three to 12 months are spent at Uchihara and the rest at similar institutes in Manchoukuo, which are eighty in number, mostly in northern Manchoukuo.

Those who are sent to Manchoukuo are known as "Young Volunteer Corps for Opening Up Manchoukuo" and receive training partly as soldiers and partly as farmers. After three years' training, they set up new farm villages in the plains of north Manchoukuo and work as part of the farming population of Japan, serving the purpose of defending the northern frontier and promoting accord between Japan and Manchoukuo.

Part of General Plan

The whole undertaking is in progress as part of the plan aiming at the transfer of a million farming households from Japan to Manchoukuo over a period of 20 years, from 1938 to March this year 85,000 households having been transferred.

At present 12,000 volunteers assigned for the current year are being trained at Uchihara. A large-scale farming system is adopted by these emigrants in Manchoukuo. They have rendered remarkable services for industry.

It may be added that what is known as the "Uchihara spirit" is inculcated among the nation at large. "The way of the farmers" is not to be confined to volunteer emigrants to Manchoukuo. It is held up as an ideal for workers on the domestic farms and the nation at large.

The training of the general people according to the Uchihara spirit was started in 1940. Those who have received this training in the past three years exceed 100,000 in number. In addition, about 30,000 school teachers and students have received similar training. Besides, those who have received short-term training represent quite a respectable number. These people have invariably gone there voluntarily to receive training. The trained workers return to their homes and become a driving force in the training of the general people. They are leaders of the local training stations of which there are quite a large number.

It is not possible to estimate the value of those activities in terms of numbers, yet there can be no doubt that the Uchihara spirit is permeating through the minds of the nation with striking celerity. It is not exaggeration to say that the whole youth of the countryside and the young men of school age are either directly or indirectly coming under the influence of the Uchihara spirit. The magnitude of the undertaking must become truly impressive when its influence has spread through the youthful generation and the prime manhood of the country.